

The Latest News from Utah.
THE ARMY TO START FOR SALT LAKE IMMEDIATELY.

WILL THE MOORMONS FIGHT? ETC.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.
CAMP SCOTT, JUNE 5, 1858.
The Eastern mail closes at seven o'clock this morning, and by my letter from Laramie that that much linked of express which will port Leesworth in that much haste on April 10th of April did bring instructions staying say of John Johnston's military orders. Johnston has no ever received any news. The army has never thought of turning back, nor has it ever supposed the Mormons or their sacred could stay it, if the weather, provisions and arrival would permit it to advance.
The "Peace" Commissioners and the head of the army agree perfectly. The former have said to the latter, "Do not delay a single hour on our account." That is the army. Colonel H. H. and Captain Marcy are expected to arrive to day or to-morrow with their commands

ness taken in charge by the quarter master, and the animals divided and put in their proper places, we exposed ourself to the heat of the sun in a quick march to the place where the animals were to be shorn, to take care that every body's interest expects though that we will go via Sohoacan, and

And there are no Mororan force now, along that route

We expect no armed opposition in going into the holy city of the Saints; we may, however, meet considerable resistance from the Indians, who are afraid that the Saints feel very anxious to gather their crops, which will be ripe by the 1st of July. Before that time the army will be among them, and may yet have an important part to play as to whether they shall either gather or destroy their crops. They say the army ought to reach the city before the crops are ripe, and then to force them burning the city, we doubt it, but as far as I feel what so to suppose a people may be led to do, I do not know. I am sure that the army will be successful. It is doubtful whether he will be able to go on to secure the season, even if left alone. The body of the army will be in the city, and the rest of the army may remain to secure their crops they must intend to enter at least in some valley in the south of the territory, and then to go on to the city of the Saints, and then to the city of the Saints, which is the boundary between the two territories, which is the boundary between the two territories. I think, however, as he is so far from the city, he will be able to go on to the city of the Saints, and then to the city of the Saints, which is the boundary between the two territories, which is the boundary between the two territories.

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the cause by writing this, but I think it not right they should rob all hands of their cloths and money, and land them on the first beach they come to; to starve, or be killed or robbed over again by the natives, which is frequently the case.

I think some friend of humanity might make some appeal to the government to make some arrangement with the English, not to leave Americans on the coast of Africa in a state of destitution and starvation. And I must say, the officers of Her Majesty's service are more like what we have read of pirates in old times, than the gentlemen of a national corps such as this. You will bear of the

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to honor: brig R. M. Charlton, of Savannah; bark Minnow, of New York; schooner *W. C. Corcoran*, of New York; and three other vessels on board. The brig *Charlton* had on board \$36,000 in ounces; the General about \$100,000 in ounces, and the *Minnow* about 1.

About the 15th May her Majesty's steamer *Fleets* took tow the brig *Caroline*, Gibbs master, of Boston, on a return voyage, but the vessel was so badly damaged that she gave her up, giving the captain no satisfaction for his selection, only abuse. In fact there is no American vessel here in Sierra Leone, or if there is, I am, I think, the only one. I hope the traders have no right wherever on this coast I hope the day is not far distant when there will be a large number of American vessels on the African coast, on the Spanish side, as the first of five new Spanish steam frigates will have a day or two ago to protect their commerce from piracy on this coast. Their redoubts will be the brig *Caroline*. R. M.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ARNOLD SCHUBERT, THE PAINTER.

The steamer brought us the announcement of the death of Arnold Schubert, in the sixty-third year of his age, after devoting more than half a century to advancement in the art of painting. Schubert was born in 1812, at the village, in Holland, and when only twelve years of age took leave of Amsterdam with a picture of his predilection. He removed to Paris in 1829, and studied in the school of Pierre Guérin. His romantic temperament led him to poetic thoughts, and, inspired by the literature of the German poets, and more particularly by the works of Goethe, he composed a series of pictures, which, through excellent subjects, were, in fact, seemed to reproduce with his pencil the work of the poet's brain. His excellence seems to date from the period of his leaving his romantic studies, and he was then, it is said, inspired by his going to his natural inspiration. The harmony of his colors, the artistic effects, and the feeling which pervaded his pictures, were the result of his poetic inspiration. His best productions are scenes from Goethe's *Goethe's and Uhlans* ballads, "Christ Comforting the Dying," and "The Dying Girl."

quign," and there. A very fair specimen of the Arctic power in the possession of the Boston Athenaeum, is an interpretation of Unalutsk well known, ballad, and was body of his Sea. He executed a large series of material picture for the Yermakovs lineament, but the value of his work is not known. He was a man of great skill, which is discernible in his painted objects. His female figures always had a peculiar charming quality, as if they were the work of a woman. He was a man of a very exemplary character and simple manners. He seemed to care for nothing but his art, and was so wholly bound up in his work, that he seemed to know that there was a world beyond his studio.

THE DEATH OF MR. HENRY BROOKS, OF THE
KANE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
A sad accident occurred on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, which resulted in the death of MR. HENRY BROOKS, formerly an officer of the Kane Arctic expedition. Mr. Brooks has for some time been affected with a form of apoplexy, and, it appearing that he was taken with it, those about him, seeing it approaching, tried to take hold of something near. The effort overruling him suddenly, he missed his hold, and fell backwards on the pavement, striking his head with so much violence as to break the skull. He was so much stunned that he did not rise, and, after the above occurred, Mr. Brooks was one of the men

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.
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**Interesting Debates in the English  
Parliament on the Right of Search**

and the Cuba Slave Trade.

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STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

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THE WRECK OF THE NEW YORK,

Am.                      A.C.                      A.C.

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The Arabia's mails arrived in this city at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The screw steamship Brunonia, Captain Trautmann which left Southampton at five o'clock on the evening of the 15th ult., arrived at this port last night after an excellent passage.

The main features of the news, dated in Paris on the 18th and 19th of June, and the 19th of June, were in reference to us from Halifax. Our fleet by the Arabia contains full reports of the highly important debate which took place on the 17th and 18th of June, in both houses of the British Parliament on the right of search and Africa slave trade questions. We publish the arguments of both sides in *extenso* this morning.

The London Times of 11th of June says:—

The state of affairs in France since the *château* of the 14th of January last has exhibited a gradual, but steady, improvement. The Government has been able to deal with all its affairs with more confidence, and with less anxiety, than at first, and with less consideration to those who will feel the incumbrance with which the government now presses on its shoulders. It has been able to do this, however, only by taking; but it certainly has appeared to us as if the French Government since that unhappy day has devoted the attention which it has been able to spare to the consideration of those who will feel the incumbrance with which the government now presses on its shoulders. It has been able to do this, however, only by taking; but it certainly has appeared to us as if the French Government since that unhappy day has devoted the attention which it has been able to spare to the consideration of those who will feel the incumbrance with which the government now presses on its shoulders.

During more than two centuries Austria was distinguished by her regard for France. Our language, our customs, our literature ruled unopposed. This seemed to us to be the only way to the conquest of the world. We were not aware that the French language, but, nevertheless, the Frenchman could still look up his head in the streets of Vienna. To-day it is scarcely possible to find a Frenchman in Vienna. The Frenchman is a thing of the past. Our wars, our books, our customs have ceased to obtain preference in Vienna. To-day, in Vienna, the Frenchman is a thing of the past. The Frenchman is a thing of the past. The Frenchman is a thing of the past.

The Austrian capital is now utterly given up to everything English. Besides the British legation, which does not possess a single French servant, there are no French people in the city. But their complaints are lost in the noise which the revolution up to the government in which the typical, the Frenchman is a thing of the past.

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A serious accident befell the star steamer New York on her outward passage from Glasgow to New York. It appears that the New York left Greenock on Saturday evening, 11th inst., on her regular route, and that the outward passage without accident, until in a dense fog she ran ashore, about three miles east of the mouth of Kintyre lighthouse. The vessel ran very far up on the rocks, and her bows were broken off. The vessel was so badly damaged that it was feared she would be wrecked in that rocky locality would render her a prey to the waves. The passengers were safely landed, and a messenger was dispatched to Campbelltown, about sixteen or fourteen miles from Greenock, to inform the regular steamer Gork. She proceeded at once from Campbelltown to the spot and took on board about 150 of the passengers, whom she brought up to Glasgow. The remainder of the passengers returned to Glasgow by the Glasgow and Greenock steamer, which was on her way to Glasgow at the time of the disaster, and her bows had been holed with water, and it

considerable quantity of water is lodged in her engine department. Hopes, however, are entertained of recovering her and the cargo, not that the crew have shown signs of having been taught to her assistance. No animals, we believe, occurred to any of the passengers or crew.

The Dublin Evening Freeman of 15th inst. says:—
Owing to the lethargy of the workmen, the boiler repairs of the Indian Empire, that were to have been completed to-day, are not yet completed, and it will be impossible to start before night at the earliest.

The girl delivered in London from the ship *Narrado* from Australia, amounted to \$1,651,000.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH QUESTION

International Law Against the Assumption of England-Lord Darnley and General Giffard in the House of Commons—The New York Herald's a Parliamentary Bank of Misconception—Why Lord Palmerston Sent the Customs to Cuba, etc. etc.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 15th of June, Mr. Bouverie had been given notice of his intention to put a question in the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—on the subject of the proceedings of the Egyptian Government engaged in the suppression of the slave trade and with respect to our relations with the United States. He did not wish at all to enter into a discussion of the subject, but he was obliged to do so, because he had been asked to do so. He understood that before very long as honorable members who sat on that (the opposition) side of the House, and

tion to the colonization of the States. His (Mr. Wright's) own opinions had always been very adverse to maintaining the African race in the country, and he had never been in favor of the colonization of the States. He wished to ask the honorable gentleman whether the government had received any information with regard to the matter, which would lead him before the House to take it up to-day? Mr. H. answered that he had all the circumstances of the case, and to allay the apprehension which existed in this country, and perhaps also upon the other side of the Atlantic, he would state that he had seen the Hon. member, and that the world was not on the spot, and the present was precisely one of the occasions in which great frankness and candor were to be desired. He would state that the great advantage in (Hear, hear.) There might be some persons in both countries who would not object to seeing things like a quarrel, but he believed that the great object was to settle both sides of the question.

sition, were disposed to take a rational and moral view of the question, and would regard anything which might promote discord between the two countries as (clear) 7 February, 1816. The number of vessels sent out last year, and whether that number was likely to be increased or not, and whether the officers upon that station had received any new instructions. Lord Aberdeen said that the officers were aware that, according to instructions of 1814, it was impossible that transients such as had been contemplated could have taken place. Now, he thought that it was highly improbable that British officers could have received any new instructions, and that the British officers had fresh instructions beyond those referred to by Lord Aberdeen. He asked the question that evening, instead of postponing it until Monday, because the steamer left Liverpool on the following day, and, in his opinion, it was better to get the question settled as early as possible.

He said that right, in order that it might reach the United States as soon as possible, and he trusted that what might be said would tend to allay the storm which existed both in that country and in this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KENNEDY then made a very great deal of time in discussing a very extended discussion at present upon a question which was of a very doubtful nature, and which he would not say had produced alarm, but which had caused some anxiety, and he would therefore confess himself to be in a very doubtful state with regard to the entire question. He said that he was not a very experienced legislator, and in the first place, wished to know whether the Government were in possession of more accurate information with regard to certain alleged accusations by Irishmen in New York upon a former occasion, he had taken as much time as he could in order to get the facts ascertained by the investigation, but part of the material which

actor, and up to the present time they had not received such information as would enable him to give a satisfactory answer to the question. This, however, he considered very important, and he had therefore written to the Government and had exceeded their instructions, yet there could be no doubt that the statements which had been made had been much exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) If such a doubtful statement were to be the case he could only say, upon the part of the Government, that they were not prepared to believe it. It had been done, to meet that wrong was the most exact and frank acknowledgment. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the time was far distant when this country would be willing to let up on the wrongs of other countries, and that they would be equally blamed that the time was as far distant when, from any motive of false pride, this country, when in the wrong, should refuse to give a full and entire reparation. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that, in reference

him if any additional information, the explanation which he had given would be thought satisfactory. There was one point upon which, perhaps, he might be allowed to make one or two observations, principally with a view of justifying the hope and confidence which he felt that upon full explanation and consideration of the subject would be entertained by the friends of the United States. He said that he had hitherto been of an anxious character, would be peacefully and cordially settled. (Hear, hear.) He wished also to justify the conduct of British officers abroad. (Hear, hear.) As he had before stated, although there might have been instances of over zeal, which had led officers

known from the circumstances of which they had any knowledge in reference to its occurrence, that the statements which had been made regarding alleged orders by the British Government to the American Government to "seize" it appeared from a list published in a New York paper that it was alleged that thirty two American vessels had been improperly detained, and had been subjected to search, and that the American Government had been told of two ships, what was the real state of the case? He would read to the House an extract from an American newspaper which related to the seizure of the ship, and the statement it appeared that the brig—